3, Pedder's Street.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 387

日八廿月五年二十二緒光

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

三年證

Passage.

党八月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM;

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY POYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON. RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent, per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent. T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

PAID-UP 564,500

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. NTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Ralance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :-For 12 Months..... per cent.

J. W. R. TAYLOR, Manager, Hongkong, Hongkong, 7th July, 1895. TIONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. RESERVE FUND \$ 5,750,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS ... \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. McConachir, Esq.—Chairman, ST! C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. - Deputy Chairman. Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. 1 J. Kramer, Esq. D. R. Sassoon, Esq. G. B. Dodwell, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq. M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. N. A. Slebs, Esq. R. M. Gray, Esq. CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong-T. JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER : Shanghal-I. P. WADE GARD'NER, Esq. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, · HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of a per Cent,

per Annum on the daily balanca; INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSIES: For 3 months, 24 per Cent, per Annum. For 6 months, 31 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 4 per Cent, per Annum.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, icth February, 1806.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

HE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 34 PER

CENT. per annum. a Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONOKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT, per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON. Chief Manager.

Hangkong, 1st August, 1895. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :- HONGKONG. Court of Directors:-

ChowTung Shang, Esq. D. Gillies, Esq. Kwan Hol Chuen, Esq. H. Stolterfoht, Enq. Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893.

WANTED FOR A STORE. WELL EDUCATED YOUTH; must be

A of BRITISH EXTRACTION. Apply by Letter only to cjo Honghong Telegraph Office.

Honghong, 4th July, 1806.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES. FUNDS exceed Eight Millions STERLING ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION

STERLING. For Forms of Proposal and every information.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, and Merch, 1806.

EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED. FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed AGENTS, and are prepared to accept AGENTS, and are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hougkong, 28th April, 1806. THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1884.

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA...... 757,478 HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents. Hongkong, and Isnuary, 1806. NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF HAMBURG. THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above . Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at

CURRENT RATES. SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

"GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333,33 EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LO YEUR MOON, Esq. LEE SING, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.-HO AMEL MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World HEAD OFFICE, 8 & o, PRAYA WEST, Planchmer, 14th Thromber, 1986.

MOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS At CURRENT RATES OR GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

CHAU TSEUNG FAT, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE No. 2. QUEEN'S ROAD WEST Winnehmer, 18th May, 18mg

payable at any of its Agencies,

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Title of this First is from "This Date CHANGED to SHEWAN, TOMES & The Sole Partners are ROBERT GORTION SHEWAN and, " CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES.

SHEWAN & CO. Honekong, 1st July, 1805. NOTICE

JOHANN GEORG LUDWIG SCHRÖTER and Mr. HERMANN FRIEDRICH GEORG BÖRNER have been admitted PARTNERS in our FIRMS from 1st JULY, 1896.

MEYER & Co., Hongkong, MEYER, LEMKE & Co., Shanghal. NOTICE.

A TR. ERNST ALBERT BISCHOFF has This Day been Authorized to SIGN our FIRM in HONGKONG per Procuration. CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, and July, 1896. NOTICE.

WE have This Day Authorized Mr. HUGO WILHELM RUMCKER to Sign our FIRM in HOMOROMO per Procuration. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. Hangkong, 1st July, 1896.

Intimations.

TANSAN, TANSAN,

TANSAN. This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent, more IRON CARBONATE than any Water from similar Spas.

PLETCHER & CO.

6053

CARMICHAEL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The product of the Prince of Wales Dairy Company, Bombay, India. This BUTTER is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

RETAIL PRICE...\$1.20, 60c. and sec. In alb. 11b. and 11b. TIN. THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY, CENTRAL MARKET.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1804.

Sole Agents for Hongkond and South of CHIMA :--

TATAM. PROPRIETOR.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REMARKS MARSEILLES. Freight or Freight or Passage. JAPAN, &c. BorneoL. M. Wibmer, R.N.R., About 10th July... (Passing through

the Inland Seal) SHANGHAIRavenna......E. Street..............About 11th July...Freight or Passago.

Freight or Passago.

the Inland Sea.) LONDONPalawaw........C. GaddAbout 22nd July...Freight or Passago. For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 8th July, 1896. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COCKBURN'S V.O. & E.V.O. SCOTCH WHISKIES. TEACHER'S HIGHLAND CREAM.

AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE. SACCONE'S HELICON, PALE DRY, MANZANILLA and AMONTILLADO SHERRIES. M. B. FOSTER & SONS (Bugle Brand) bottling of BASS'S BEER and GUINNESS'S STOUT. CALIFORNIA RED and WHITE WINES.

ADET SEWARD & Co.'s MEDOC, COTES DU BOURG and other CLARETS. HENNESSY'S BRANDIES. BOORD'S OLD TOM. RED HEART RUM.

HOBOKEN'S HOLLANDS. PLYMOUTH GIN. FRENCH and ITALIAN VERMOUTH. The well-known R. S. PORT. BITTERS.

LIQUEURS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, &c. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1896,

MOUNT AUSTIN

1,400 FRET ABOVE SEA LEVEL TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "EXCELSIOR, " HONGEONG,

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

A. B. C. Code. No. 35. THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEENS ROAD

DINNER AT 8 P.M. TIFFIN AT I P.M. ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN on DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DIMING-ROOMS. For further Particulars apply to

Honelman, 27th July, 1805.

THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER



ONLY USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

A SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER. ESTD. 1884.

"Mere filtration is, as people are now beginning to understand, quite "ineffectual for destroying the worst organisms that water may contain. "Absolute purity can only be obtained by distillation.-The Daily TELEPHONE-75. Telegraph, London.

"A PERFECT TABLE WATER."

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS, THE AQUARIUS COMPANY,

Hongkong, 4th July, 1896.



THE

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL 1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO,

TIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Culsine under the Supervision of approved French Chei has no equal ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT Experienced English matron in altendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing ingrages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in Toxyo or YokoHama, without extra charge—THE COLLY HOTEL, OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER. on the Prevalees. Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hetels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROFRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Menager, YOKOHAMA WARREN L. DRWETTE March TORYON WILLIAM UT. BOOK Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL-PRAYA.

BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING BOILER COVERYING COMPOSITION is acknowledged to be the best in the East.

TESTIMONIALS referring to above may be seen anytime at this Office.

ESTIMATES given for work finished complete.

W. JACKSON, Manager.

ED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON, PIONEERS OF THE ASBESTOS TRADE. Contractor's to H.M. Government, and the Principal Ruglish, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Railways, including the Imperial Railways of Jopan.

MANUFACTURERS OF The Best Qualities of ASBESTOS and RUBBER GOODS for the VERY HIGHEST PRESSURES, Cheaper Qualities for Low PRESSURES.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC PACKING has been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty for use throughout Her Majesty's Navy. The "VICTOR" METALLIC JOINTING MATERIALS for Steam and Hydraulic Joints, Manhole and Mudhole Doors. &c., are also used on every Battleship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Torpedoboat and Transport in H.M. Service.

"SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Composition for Boilers, Hot-water Tanks, Pipes, &c. IN TWO QUALITIES. SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES. SUPERINTENDENT......THOS. SKINNER.



TELEPHONE, No. 135.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1896.

A GRAND "PICK-ME-UP."

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

General Agents.

H. DE MESLERAY'S

Hong Name !-IN OUARTER BOTTLES. YUEN WO.

Per Case of & Dosemanning

SOLE AGENTS :--

GANDE PRICE & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 30th June, 1806.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, STATIONERY. PAPER STAMPED in relief in any Color. POCKET KNIVES, POCKET INKS. CHIT BOOKS, CHIT CASES.

The New PHOTO FRAME (very attractive). PAPER FILES and CLIPS ARTIST COLORS, COLOR BOXES. VULCANITE PENHOLDERS.

OFFICE-PORCELAIN-SLATES, PENRACKS, PENWIPERS. INDIA RUBBER. INDIA RUBBER BANDS. LEGAL WAFERS. PAPER FASTENERS. Hongkong, and July, 1896.

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE. **IASTRAM'S PATENT**

GOLDEN MEDAL PETROLEUM ENGINES

> OF 2 TO 12 H.P. FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.

WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour. A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P.

Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHEELE & CO., HONEKONE, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HASE.

NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

COSTUMES. BATHING DRAWERS.

BATH TOWELS, BATH BLANKETS, BATHING GOWNS, BATHING CAPS, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO. Hongkong, and July, 1806.

Cos CHAMPAGNE

To-dan's ivertiseme**nts.**

PAN TIDAT WAVE RELIEF

T) EFERRING to what has recently appeared in the Papers shout the AWFUL CATASTROPHE in JAPAN, the Undersigned will be glad to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS in HONGKONG.

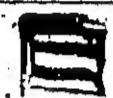
T. JACKSON. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,

Honekong, 8th July, 1896. "MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

" HANKOW." Captain Orr, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hongkong, 8th July, 1806.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. JAPAN-EUROPE LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID. MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP THE Company's Steamship

"KAGOSHIMA MARU." Captair Trennt, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised. This Steamer is fitted up with Accommodation for every Class of Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, 8th July, 1806.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. HE Company's Steamship "FORMOSA,"

Captain - Robson," will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th July, 1806.

FOR SAIGON. THE Steamship

Captain Albany will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the rath instant, at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co., 44. Prays Central: Hongkorg, 8th July, 1806.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA TION COMPANY. (Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government).

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE. THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," Captain G. Costanzo, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 14th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER & Co.,

Hongkong, 8th July, 1806. 1000 FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "INGRABAN.

Captain Diedrechsen, is expected to arrive here on the 13th instantiand will leave for the above Ports (proceeding direct to Penang and calling at Singapore on the return voyage to Hongkong) on or about THURSDAY, the 16th instant. .For Freight or Passage, apply to FOOK CHEONG AH YON & Co.,

44. Prays Central. Hongkong, Rib Tuly, 1806. "GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ. CANAL. HE Steamship "GLENOGLE."

Captain Gasson, will be despatched as above on or about SUNDAY, the roth instant, For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, 8th July, 1806. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

NOTICE.

ONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship from San Francisco, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained on countersignature of Bills of Lading, Cargo from Japan ports will be delivered from

alongside. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. J. S. VAN BUREN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1866.

FOR SALE! Typhoons : Typhoons i

TYPHOONS! OPIES of the SECOND EDITION of that well-known and most useful work, "THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE

EASTERN SEAS." DR. W. DOBERCK, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

FOR SAIE:-

At the "Hongkong Telegraph" OFFICE. No. 6, Pedder's Hill, and at

Messis, Killy & Walsh, Ld. W. BREWER & Co. CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co. G. FALCONER & Co. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Heurmann. Herbet & Co. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Honekone, 5th June, 1806.

Entimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

CIMPLE AERATED WATER.

CODA WATER. EMONADE.

CINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA

D ASPBERRYADE, '&c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS BY made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terros to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and

other Large Consumers. Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager. Hongkong, and May, ring.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841; MANUFACTURERS

AERATED WATERS

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY I fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pare.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hougkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Pakages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application

Our Registered Telegraphic Address Is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus wil

receive prompt attention. The following is a List of Waters always kept-ready in Stock:-

PURE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,

POTASH WATER,

SELTZER WATER.

LITHIA WATER,

SARSAPARILLA WATER,

TONIC WATER,

GINGER ALE GINGERADE,

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for an, other purpose than that for containing Acrated Waters, as such Boitles are never used again

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 4th July, 1806.

BIRTH. At No. 71 Bluff, Yokohams, on June 27th, the wife of Dr. NIEL GORDON MUNRO, of a son.

MARRIAGE. On the 27th June. at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. W. H. C. Dunkeriev, M.A. Acting Co'onial Chaplain, EDWIN Row-LAND KORK, of Singapore, Advocate and Solicitor, to NIMA EVELYM, second daughter of the late George Edward Evans, formally Sheriff of Singapore.

DEATH. On the 26th June, at Penang Hospital, R. H. TRELOAR, late of Ipoh, Perak.

HONOKONO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896,

THE MIYAGI RELIEF PUND.

We publish in another column a letter addressed to us, in common with our local contemporaries, by Bishop Burnon, enclosing an earnest appeal from Bishop Awner, of Kobe, on behalf of the sufferers by the recent terrible seismic wave in Japan, and we beg of our readers to give it their most careful consideration and to open their hearts to the 'cry of the thousands of helpless and starving human being on whose behalf this appeal made. Bishop Burdon does not appear to have been aware when he wrote that this journal had already called the attention of the charitable to the wants of the large Japanese population, improverished and ruined by this terrible earthquake wave, and that we had opened a general subscription for the purpose as no one else came forward to do so. We can understand that Dr. Busnow may not have been aware of the facts but we sannot accept the same explanation on the west of the Colemy) was keleted.

part of our contemporaries, who last night and this morning called the attention of their readers to what was being done in Tapan and in other places in China by the European residents for the relief of the sufferers, and who expressed a hope that Hongkong would do someting in the premises. Any one reading the leaders in the China Mail of last night and the Daily Press of this morning would naturally suppose that nothing had as yet been done in Hongkong towards raising any funds or stirring up the benevolent feelings of the community.—Our contemporaries cannot plead ignorance of the fact that as early as the 30th June we took action and called for subscriptions, thereby stepping into the breach as no one else had moved in the matter. It was distinctly discourteous on the part of our contemporaries to ignore the existence of our appeal to the public and of our subscription list. We propose to carry on the good work until some properly appointed Committee representing the general community is nominated for the purpose, to whom we will be happy to transfer our receipts. Meanwhile we propose to place Subscription Lists in all the usual public places and to collect for the benefit of the Japanese sufferers, remitting what entrusted to us to the Kobe Committee, and not to any denominational agency, if no Committee is appointed here on the

> THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN PENDER.

lines of the Kobe body.

It is with deep regret that we note the death of Sir John PENDER, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, and the father of Lady Dxs Voxux, the wife of our late Governor. He died yesterday evening at the age of eighty, from the results of a paralytic stroke from which he had never completely recovered. He was a native of Dumbartonshire, was born in 1816, according to Men and Women of the Time, and was educated at High School, Glasgow. Early in life he entered the accounts office in a factory and within a few years became general manager of the business. As a general merchant he was most successful, but his claims honour and renown originated in his connection with the laying of the first telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, and was strengthened and extended by the support he at all times gave to every project for the realization of his ideal universal telegraphic communication. After the successful laying of the first Atlantic cable, in which he risked quarter of a million sterling, he devoted himself to the work of establishing telegraphic communication with the Mediterranean, India, China, and South Africa, and he is best known to us as the head o the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Lt'd. We have not always agreed with him as to the price to be charged per word for messages over his lines, but that has not prevented us from recognizing his ability, his energy, and his zeal in the work of telegraphic extension. He is a great loss to his country and to the whole world of navigation and commerce.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON LI HUNG-

LONDON, July 6th. The Berlin Press in bidding farewell to Li Hung-chang is markedly cool, and expresser disappointment at the absence of orders.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON. Sir Hercules Robinson has been raised to the

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Three of the "North Staffords" have succumbed to cholers at Wady Halis.

BRITISH TROOPS AND THE SOUDAN The Hon. Wm. St. John Brodrick stated in the House of Commons that no British regiment had been ordered to advance to Dongola, but that the British garrison in Egypt was available, if required by the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

> (From Mantia Popers.) THE WAR IN CUBA

MADRID, June 26th. In the month of August forty thousand troops will be despatched to reinforce the army in

MADRID, June 201b. The additional troops will leave for Cuba early in September.

NEW PROTECTIVE SHIPPING TAX.

MADRID, June 20th. A new shipping tax is established for the Peninsula, which is calculated to yield 12,000,000 besetas a year. The new tex is to be in force for twelve years. One pesete per ton is to be levied on all cargo landed or shipped, with the exception of wine and sait, which will pay only half the amount. On foreign shipping the tax will be leve pesetas a ton. "

THE TYPHOON

At 10.40 this morning the typhoon appeared Holkow .- Observatory Reports At 4 p.m. the barometer read 20.6% falling. At 4.10 p.m. the black ball (symboon to the LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE was one case of plague to-day.

Owino to extreme pressure on our news columns American mall items are held over to-morrow.

THE report that the Korean Island of Wo-mi has been coded to Russia is, according to Tokio papers, confirmed.

PROFESSOR Miurs, M.D., of the Imperial University and his assistants will shortly go on a tour of investigation through Formosa.

IT seems to be fact that Russia is paying ou money to the poor people of Korea and that the amount has already reached \$60,000.

of Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., was received here by wire from London this morning. THE work of constructing the rallway between Seoul and Chemulpo will be commenced about

WE regret to have to state that news of the death

as possible. THE Turkish Government has prohibited, permanently, The Time's from entering Turkey .-But it will be sure to "get there"

the 1st September and is to be finished as soon

THE PLAGUE IN ARMENIA.

Constantinople, June 4.- The plague has broken out among the Hamich cavalry, stationed at Cozoghnas, in Bitlis.

A "PRIVATE in the Rifle'Brigade who was this morning found Tguilty by Captain Hastings of assaulting a ricksha coolie most brutally instead of paying him his legal fare, was sent up to Thomson's Retreat for six months.

THE amount of damage sustained in Iwate and Miyagi by the recent seismic wave is tabulated by the Tokto Shimbun 22 follows :-At Kamaishi, yes 357,870; 1 at Ryoishi-murs yes 47,080; and at Otsuchi-mura, yes 173,134.

A WELL-KNOWN burglar who was a few months ago banished from the colony as an undesirable resident was recognised in the city by a detective yesterday and was this morning haled before Captain Hastings for returning from banish-

ment. Sentence, twelve months, HER Majesty Queen Victoria has sent to the Emperor of Japan, through Sir E. M. Satow, the British Minister, an expression, of her deep grief and sincere sympathy with His Majesty and his people at the melancholy disaster in the Miyagi and Iwate prefectures. The Minister of the Imperial Household has been commissioned by the Emperor to acknowledge, through Sir Ernest Satow, the Emperor's profound gratitude for the Queen-Empress's sympathy, and convey his sincere thanks for her kindness and

thoughtfulness—Japan Mail. ". " WE have got the famous despatches at last The first is a letter from Governor Sir William Robinson to the Marquess of Ripon, dated the 5th June 1894, transmitting a copy of this Colony's petition to the House of Commons, a report on that document by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lockhart, and communications from Mesers Keswick and Belilies expressing very decided opinions adverse to the prayer of the petition. We publish Sir William's despatch in full and, for the present, extracts only from the enclosures. We have neither space nor time for these lengthy documents. After the Governor's letter and its enclosures there comes an extract from the North China Harald of the 25th May 1804—also unfavourable to the prayer to the petition-which His Excellency also sent home, ignoring everything that was written ! other papers throughout the East in favour of the movement for greater freedom in matters affecting the local government. Next in order comes Lord Ripon's despatch of the 25th August, 1894. Mark the date ! And last of all there is a despatch dated the 20th May, 1896, from Mr. Chamberlain. We shall deal fully with these papers to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. David Sassoon who complained in a recent memorial that several opium merchants in China had alleged that extensive thefts, of opium had occurred on being shipped from India, and the Indian Government, was published at Simia on the 15th June. The Board of Revenue, in replying, are quite at one with the opium merchants as to the great importance of the question, but they are quite convinced; that the complaint made that opium was stolen at the time of packing is that document. utterly impossible and are in no sense satisfied that the frauds were committed in India. Both last year and in 1801 it was proved 'conclusively that thefts of this kind were committed in China. The Board beg one of the memorialists to visit the factories during the packing process and see how impossible it is for fraud of any kind to take place, and, in conclusion, they beg that in future cases the Chies police should at once comwith the Board. In reply to a similar memorial from Mr. Abrahams, the Government declines to refund the value of a missing cake of optum, the Board refusing to recognize any claim for compensation after sale and delivery of the

MEMORANDA. To-MORROW,—9th July. Australian mall due.

FRIDAY, -- 10th July. English mail duc. to a.m.—Summary Court.

SATURDAY,--- 11th July. Noon,-Meeting of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., at No. 5, Queen's Read

Noon.-Victoria leaves for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, via usual perta of call. be approaching the coast between Macao and 8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at the Gymnasium (Murray Barracks).

SUNDAY, 12th July.

Daylight Pers leaves for San Vrancisco, via

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon the papers relating to the movement for obtaining an unofficial majority in the Council were laid on the table. From these documents, which are too lengthy for insertion in extenso we take the following :-

Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary have, however, carefully omitted to point out

of State. Hongkong, 5th June, 1894.

No. 133. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, .. My Lord Marquess,-I have the honour to transmit to you a Petition which has been forwarded to me by the Honourable T. H. Whitehead and which is addressed to the House of Commons and prays for an amendment of the

constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong. I have recently granted Mr. Whitehead six months' leave of absence from the Legislative Council, and he is not only the prime mover in this Petition but the bearer of it to England. think I am justified; in saying that it owes its origin principally to the imposition upon the taxpayers, some three years ago, of the additional Military Contribution of £20,000 a year.

I enclose for your Lordship's consideration s report on this document by Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockbart, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and also communications from the Honourable J. J. commerce, and the Honourable E. R. Belilles M.L.C., C.M.G., in which these gentlemen express their decided opinion that the prayer of

the Petition should not be granted. These papers will be of material assistance in enabling your Lordship to arrive at a decision

upon the subject. The second clause of the Petition seems to me to supply an answer to the several requests of the

Petitioners. It is impossible that Hongkong can have been otherwise than well governed if it has risen to the prosperous condition which the Petitioners claim for it, and that it has reached that pitch of prosperity under the "Crown Colony System" is indisputable

concur generally in the criticisms of Mr. Stewart Lockhart. I believe that Chinese, who are indifferently represented, and the Portuguese, who are not represented at all, if a plebiscite could be taken, would be in favour of a pure sutocracy; the Americans need not be counted and the "Britishers," with the exception of few "unquiet spirits," would be satisfied to le matters remains as they are. That they are capable of improvement nevertheless, so far as "Municipal" questions are concerned. I admit During twenty years, however, of Colonial Government, I have not yet been fortunate enough to come in contact with a Mayor and Council, excepting that perhaps of the comparatively small town of San Fernando, in Trinidad which was capable of dealing with, and had sufficient time to deal with, purely local affairs, and even in that solitary case the Municipal

Body was generally in financial difficulties. I do not think that in Hongkong a sufficient number of gentlemen of independent means and spirit and with sufficient leisure could be found to form a capable and energetic Municipal Council. Personally, I should not object to slight addition to the Unofficial side of th Legislative Council in Hongkong, though I cannot admit the justice or truth of the Petitioners plea, neither should I object to the appointmen to the Executive Council of an Unofficial Member whose long residence and local knowledge would doubtless be of great assistance to the Executive in the preparation of measures to submitted to the Legislative Council. Pract cally such assistance could always be obtained if the status que were maintained, and I may iteld that I invariably consult the Unofficial Members before bringing Into Council measures

of purely local interest. If your Lordship should desire to make or recommend any concession to the Petitioners, would advise the appointment of an Unofficial Member with a seat in both Councils.

to such a step, and that those objections have been pointed out by several of your Lordship's predecessors. It must not be forgotten that the despatches containing those objections were addressed to

I am aware that there are serious objections

Governors of Colonies where Houses of Assembly were in existence. The difficulties in Barbadoca have been net at rest by the appointment of the Executive

Committee which was established during my tenure of office there. In the Bahamay Unoffi cial Members are still seated at the Executive Council table. If your Lordship should desire to make any such concession in the case of Hongkong, would undoutedly be a very popular, and I do

not think, an altogether impelitic concession. If this concession were accompanied by acquiescece in my suggestion that until the present financial crisis is at an end, the extra £20,000 for Military Contribution might, from the 1st January, 1894, be paid in dollars at the rate in force when it was levied. I do not think that in future your Lordship's department would be troubled by any such petitions as the one now have the honour to forward for your consideration.

annex for your Lordship's information leader " from the North China Herold of the 15th May, on the "Petition of the Hongkong Ratepayers," which appears to be a very temperate and sensible criticism of the contents of

I have the honour to be.

My Lord. Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant WILLIAM ROBINSOM. S .- The letters from the Honourables J. J Keswick and E. R. Belillos were received

His Lordship the Marquess of Ripon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

by me after I had drafted this despatch.

(ENCLOSURE 2.)

Memorandum by the Atting Colonial Secretary. Your Excellency,-In accordance with your instructions I beg to make the following remarks on the petition to the House of Commons praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Crown colony of Hongkong.

The document professes to be the humble petition of merchants, bankers, professional men, traders, artisans and other ratepayers, inhabitants of Hongkong. The signatories amount to 353; of these 284

are British, to Angio-Chinese, 3 Americans, 4 Portuguese and 47 British Indians. The petition is so loosely worded and in certain respects so contradictory that it is not altogether an easy matter to ascertain definitely what the wishes of the petitioners are or who

are to be included in the alleged benefits for which the petitioners pray, They, however, appear to be summed up in the last paragraph of the petition as follows :--

I. The election of representatives of British nationality in the Legislative Council. 2. A majority of such representatives in the

4- Complete control in the Council over lecal expenditure. 5. The management of local affairs. 6. A consultative voice in questions of an

The petitioners, who are not in some instances British and who do not in many cases contribute directly to the trass, claim "the common sight of Englishmen to manage the local affairs, and control the expenditure of the Colony." They that the local affairs include Chinese affairs of which, as has been stated, they are generally ignorant and which the Chinese have shown no desle that the Biltish merchants and other residents should manage, and to indicate that to the expenditure of the Colony of which they desire the control they contribute a very small

Imperial character.

Petitioners do not surely wish to maintain that Britishers have an inherent right to control all expenditure from revenue be their contributions however small! It would be interesting to know in what period of our constitutional history such a right has been asserted or allowed.

As a matter of fact if taxation is to be taken as the basis of representation, and, seeing that it is as ratepayers politioners present the petition, it may be laferred that such is the basis they desire, residents of British nationality are at present over-represented in the Legistative Council. That Council now consists of six Official Members (all of whom, by the way, are Keswick, M.L.C., Chairman of the Chamber of ratepayers), exclusive of the Governor, and five Unofficial Members. Every one of these Unofficial Members, including the Honourable Ho Kal, is of British nationality. Of the five Unofficial Members two are natives of Great Britain, two are natives of India, and one is a native of Hongkong. The Chinese properly so called are not represented at all, for though the Honourable Ho Kal is of Chinese descent he is a native of Hongkong and therefore of British nationality. But petitioners are not satisfied with the excessive representation they already possess; they now desire a majority of members of British nationality in the Legislative Council, which would mean at least an increase of three members.

> Petitioners state that there is " no true freedom ' of debate" in the Legislative Council, and seem to imply that the views of the Unofficial Members are invariably disregarded. Every one who is acquainted with the history of Hongkong knows that the utmost freedom of debate is sllowed on all matters before Council. A reference to the pages of the local Hansard will show how every measure is thoroughly debated before being adopted and what regard is paid to the views of the Unofficial Members. The same work bears witness to the ignorance of Chinese matters displayed by some Unofficial Members.

> The statement in the Petition that Legislative enactments "are frequently forwarded before publication in the Colony or the Council for the approval of the Secretary of State" and then rushed through the Council without consideration. is not in accordance with facts. No reacon exists: for such action, seeing that to every Ordinance which has passed the Council a suspension clause can be added, suspending the carrying into force of an Ordinance until Her Majesty's confirmation or disallowance has been received. Unofficial Members themselves have frequently requested the addition of such suspension clauses to Ordinances.

To sum up, the petition is signed by certain sesidents in Hongkong, including British subjects and allens, who desire the free election of a majority of Unofficial Members, who are to be British subjects. Petitioners do not atste clearly in whom the tree election of such a majority of members is to vest, or what is to be the basis of representation. If representation is to be based on taxation and the right of election is to extend to all nationalities alike, the Chinese, who so largely outno ober all other nationalities, will be able to cary the election of any member for whom they may vote. If the so-called free election of acceptors be restricted to British subjects, which is believed to be the real object of the Patitioners, the electorate will be confined to a b'andful of Britishers, numbering about 800 make adults, exclusive of the Anglo-Chinese who are not a numerous class, whose sympathies are almost invariably Chinese, and who have at the present time a representative in the Legislative Council, the Honourable Ho Kai, These 800 Britishers are already represented in the Legislative Council by four members, though the amount of the taxation contributed by them is very small when compared with thet contributed by the Chinese, whose acult male population amounts to 127,690, but who are at present - unrepresented and who not being Britishers, under the new arrangements proposed by the Petitioners, will not be qualified for seats on the Legislative Council, which are to be reserved exclusively for persons of British nationality, If the Unofficial Members are to be in a majority as Petitioners pray, the Chinese, who are unaccustomed to the principles of representation, and who have evinced no desire for its extended application in Hongkong, will have to witness the speciacle of the representatives of the Imperial Government being over-ridden and defeated by a majority elected from a small number of British residents—an object lesson which would certainly not tend to raise the prestige or strengthen the authority of British rule in the

eyes of the Chinese. The Petitioners desire to have complete control over local expenditure, to which they contribute but a small portion, and at the same time to exclude from having any voice in such control the Chinese, from whom most of the

revenue of the Colony is derived. They wish to have the management of local affairs, which must necessarily include Chinese affairs, of which most of the Petitioners are notoriously ignorant and which the Chinese have shows no desire to entrust to the management of an elected majority of representatives of British

The Petitioners, British and alien; sak for e consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character. What these may be it is somewhat hard to divine, but, it is obvidue that no alien should have any voice in such matters. Whether British subjects in Hongkong, including Angle-Chinese, whose sympathies, as siready pointed out, are as a rule Chinese, should be consulted on Imperial matters is a question which appertains to the Imperial Government, and may be safely left to it for an answer.

I. H. STEWART LOCKHART. Acting Colonial Secretary.

EMCLOSURE 3. (Honourable J. J. Kerwich to the Governor.)

26th May, 1894.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1894. SIR, In compliance with your Excellency's equest. I have now the kenous to state my views on the subject of the Patition to the House of Commons recently signed by a large number of persons in this community.

I now proceed to speak in regard to the sabe stance of the Petition, but I will retrain from criticising it clause by clause as it seems now 1. Freedom of debate for the Official Memnecessary. I challenge, however, its meneral bots with power to vote an they decker | elatenests, which have been marchalised in me

form as to convey the idea that the retitioners and the Chinese community by a long period of self-sacrifice have made this Colony what it is, confess I would prefer to trust in the future to and that its prosperity can best be maintained by "their unremitting exactions, by the self-recrifice of themselves, and by the co-operation and support of the Chinese,

to the Colony of its present citizens, Hongkong does not, as a mitter of fact, owe its importance to the petitioners in any such exclusive manner; but to fifty-three years of enlightened and prudent geverament, to a long line of able and esteemed men and firms of all nationalities, to local industries, to Banks and Steamboat Companies-most of them with British capital-and to Chinese, all of whom, moved by no sentiment but that of gain, live here for the purposes of business exclusively. Europeans and Americans do not come here to "sacrifice themselves for the Colony, but to make money, and as soon as they have enough they retire to their own countries.

The Chinese are essentially a changing element in the community, most of them being derniciled both in Hongkong and on the adjuining main land. There could be nothing fur her from the fact than a contention that the Chinese residents in Hongkong are here as colonists interested in the place, its prosperity, and with its future, for they have no sympathy with its Government, its laws, or its progress, apart from their individual interests.

A careful study of the Memorial will reveal that the framer of it had some difficulty in stating precisely what the grievances of the petitioners are, and he has failed to make" any suggestion how the remedies prayed for are to be applied.

I think I may sum up the prayer of the petition in the following requests :-The free election of Unofficial Members

of Council. 2. A working majority of Unofficial Members of Council Complete control by the unofficial major-

ity over the expenditure of the colony. Management of local affairs. A consultative voice in matters of an im-

perial character. I will take each of these requests in turn. A .- The free election of Unofficial Members

of Council. There is nothing that I can conceive of that might lead to more scrious consequences to the good repute and usefulness of the Legislative Council than this proposal. Should this request be granted the Legislative Council would certainly have from time to time a most undesirable unefficial element who would not command public confidence, and the most important interests in the colony would not be represented, but,

discilminate treatment. D .- Management of Local Affairs. What are local affairs?

on the contrary, possibly be signalled out for

The drainage, roads, whatver, harbour, police, Treasury, Post Office, Education, in fact al. departments of Government which it is proposed to hand over to an unofficial majority of persons. The evils that would spring from such a concession would destroy all confidence in the admini stration of affairs, and introduce the Colony to the municipal experiences of New York and San Francisco.

There is not much more that I can usefully add in the way of criticism of this very shortsighted and, as I view it, mischlevous Petition. which I have endeavoured to consider with an open, unprejudiced mind as to the motives which underlie it, and its aubstance, but I would perhaps do well to make a few general remarks on the whole subject.

Under a nominally popular Government as in No. 135. that of New York, for example (to which I have already referred), the greatest abuses may be perpetuated, and it is almost impossible to conceive a representative Government properly so-called put into operation in a peculiar place like Hongkong without the worst abuses cropping in. I can see soom for and danger of the worst abuses | It is incombent on those who agitate for a change to show how they mean t prevent such abuses, and to do this the pet tioners ought to have laid bare their scheme full detail.

I consider that for all practical purposes the present number of five is sufficient, but as there is a good deal of feeling expressed from time t time that those persons of European and American nationalities who are neither members of the Chamber of Commerce nor Justices of the Peace have no representative in Council. would recommend that they should have one and that their voting-privileges-should be based

on the rents they pay. I think that it would be of considerable assistance to the Government to have one Unofficial Member of Council of English birth in the Executive Council. Many questions continually arise in which knowledge and experience outride the circle of "avenment might be of considerable value, and add to the Executive strength. In conclusion, I would strongly deprecate th addition to the Legislative Council of a second representative of the Chinese.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant, J. J. KESWICK. To His Excellency Sir William Robinson,

[ENCLOSURE 4.]

K.C.M.G.

Hondurable B. R. Belillos to the Governor Hongkong, 29th May, 1896.

Dear Sir,-I am in receipt of your letter of the grat instant informing me that a petition to the House of Commons has been forwarded to you by Mr. Whitehead with the request that you will send it to the Secretary of State, and asking mo, as an old resident and a member of the regard to that petition. As you opine, I am fully | European or Chinese. aware of the prayer of that petition, and it is no doubt within your knowledge that I declined to append my signature to it.

avail myself with much pleasure of the copportunity now afforded me to set forth the measons that prompted me to adopt a course in opposition to that taken by the majority of my profficial colleagues in the Legislative Council.

I am of opinion that a somewhat larger share in, and control over, the administration of purely local affairs should be conceded to the British taxpayers of this Colony; but I think the petition goes too far. It contemplates the utter swamping of the official element in the Legislative Council and the introduction of Unofficial Members into the Executive Council. I am not prepared to advocate such a sweeping change.

In the event of a large increase in the number of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative of race. To any such change I am opposed. whether, even now, suitable men with the needed admit of their acceptance of the duties and ing representative residents have their time so I leave the bulk of the population wholly unrefully occupied that they would be compelled to presented. decline the honour. But supposing that good I I can therefore hold out no hope that Honglegislators could now be found, I am by no kong will cease to be a Crown Colony. means satisfied that there would always be fit- 10, It remains to consider whether any step ting successors to them or that the interests we | can be taken which, while not interioring with

element to be in the majority. Personally I officials of whose probity I need feel no doubt and of whose policy no speculation need be entertained, to a body of elected representatives who might in years to come be returned to office While admitting the unquestioned importance largely by Chinese or mixed votes, pledged to a policy I could not approve and which might have disastrous effects for the Colony. There might come a time even when schemers would find it to their advantage to enter the Council, in order to promote projects for their own personal enrichment or aggrandisement. This has happened in some countries, and if the nower became vested in the elected members of Council it might some day happen here. We cannot chaim any monopoly of civic virtue. It is opportunity that often creates the boodler and the rogue. What better illustration of this can be given than the case of Taber Balfour-the company promoter and absconder, whose extradition is now being sought from Argentine? I am not therefore inclined to vote for the provision of the opportunity. Perhaps some of the signatories to the petition have not looked quite so far ahead as I have. I have lived in this Colony for many years—the best part of a lifesonnel of the community, and I have witnessed several important changes in the local conditions. There will be further changes, and they may not always make for the better.

> As I intimated at the outset, I think that the unofficial element in the Legislative Council might be increased, but I do not consider that it would be well for the Colony to allow it to attain a position whereby it could over-ride the Government. I, at least, do not forget that in the event of the Governor of the day proving arbitrary or unreasonable the Colonists have always the resource of an appeal to the Secretary of State : this has rarely failed them in the past, and is not likely to prove less efficacious in the future. Morcover, and this is a consideration to which I think my fellow-colonists should attach some weight, the Officials in the Colonial Office have had a vast and varied experienced of legislation in scores of colonies, where all kinds of conditions prevail, and they can and do afford the Colony great assistance in legislation, sending out drafts of Bills that have worked smoothly elsewhere to be adapted to local circumstances. The Colonial Office is also in some cases a useful restraint on local extravagance, and when it occasionally, from want of appreciation of local conditions, urges a needless outlay like that for the proposed New Gaol, it has been found possible by prudent Governors to postpone and ultimately avoid it.

I have no mind to try an experiment which might, in homely language, prove a leap from the frying pan into the fire. In England the majority of the people-are now thanking God that they possess, in the House of Lords, a check upon rash and excited legislation, and I think that in this Colony we should not be impatient of what are not so much leading strings as safeguards for sound administration in a place where the wast bulk of the population consists o natives of the adjoining great semi-civilized and not too-friendly Empire.

> Belleve me. Dear Sir, Yours very faithfully,

E. R. BELIZIOS. His Excellency Sir William Robinson K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor.

DOWNING STREET. Hongkond. August 23td, 1894

Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 133 of the 6th of Tune last enclosing a petition addressed to the House of Commons by various residents at Hongkong praying for an amendment of the constitution of the Colony.

2. This petition was forwarded to you by Mr. Whitehead, Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Kuswick and Mr. Belilius have refused to sign it. It bears the signatures of Mr. Chater and Dr. Ho Kai, both Members of the Council, of Mr. Jackson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shangbai Bank, and of other leading residents. am therefore bound to assume that it is the matured conviction of at least a considerable proportion of the most influential members of the community that constitutional changes are desirable at Hongkong and that for the present Crown Colony system should be substituted for some measure of self-government. It is my duty to examine the arguments which have been brought forward, with care and attention; and I should be wanting in courtesy if I did not give full answer to a petition, which is far reaching in its scope, and which has been strongly supported

I cordially welcome what is said in the petition as to the skill and energy of the British merchants who have been or still are residents in Hongkong, and I can testify with pleasure to their public spirit. But the fact remains that the overwhelming mass of the community are Chinese, that they have thriven under a certain form of government and that In any scheme involving a change of administration their wishes should be consulted and their interests carefully watched and guarded.

The communities with which Hongkong is in the petition uniavourably contrasted, as regards its mode of government, are Malts, Cyprus, Mauritius, and British Honduras. Hongkong, it seems to me, differs from all of these four dependencies of the British Crown alike in degree and in kind. It is smaller than any of them, it has no history or traditions, no record of old settlement or of political usages and constitutional rights. It has practically no indigenous population; and, if I understand Legislative Council to give my opinion in right, it has few life-long residents, whether

> 15. To sum up, the petitioners ask nominally that Hongkong should be given self-government, and an elective system. In my opinion the place and its circumstances are wholly unsuited

An Imperial Station with great Imperial

interests, on the berders of a foreign land, the

nucleus of wide-reaching British interests in the Far East, must, it appears to me, be kept under Imperial protection and under Imperial control. In saying this much I am assuming that the self-government would be worthy of the name, and that the elective system would include all ranks of the community, but this is not what the Petition demands. Those who iramed it and signed it would, I gather, desire to place the power in the hands of a select few, and to constitute a small oligarchy, restricted by the lines Council being conceded, I am very doubtful consider that the well-being of the large majority of the inhabitants is more likely to be saleguarded leleure could be found whose position would by the Crown Colony system, under which, as far as possible, no distinction is made of rank or responsibilities involved. Most of the remain- race, than by the representation which would

leave behind us been would be sale in their line Crown Colony system, would slightly modify

hands, that is, of course, supporting the unofficial the existing constitution in the direction in which the petition points.

There appear to be three practical suggestions which are worthy of conderation-(a) Incressing the number of the unofficial Members in the Legislative Council.

(b) Introducing an Unofficial element into the Executive Council.

(c) Creating a Municipal Council. 17. As regards the first of these three points. am not inclined to add to the number of the Unofficial Members without at the same time focussing also the number of Official Liembers, for in a Crown Colony there must be a very distinct preponderance on the Official side, and that the natural result of evenly balancing the numbers of Officials is friction and irritation.

With this proviso, there is, as far as I can judge, no strong objection to increasing the numbers of the Council, except that for practical working purposes the number is already sufficiently large. If, however, an addition is made. It is difficult on equitable grounds to resist the conclusion that another Chinese representative is contrary to the wishes of the petitioners as far | Executive. as I understand them; and Mr. Keswick who, time-I have seen repeated changes in the per- in his interesting and temperate letter, which is enclosed in your despatch, advocates the appointment of an additional Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, strongly deprecates "the representative of the Chinere."

> and composition of the Legislative Council. 18. The second suggestion is that an Unofficial Member should be appointed to the Executive Council. The suggestion is made by Mr. Keswick. and you state in your despatch that you have personally no objection to it, and that the concession would be very popular and not altogether

> I can well realise that the addition of a gentleman of high standing and great local experience would be a gain to the Execution Council, and I shall be prepared to sanction the proposal if you still recommend it after further considering the fallowing points.

In none, of the three Eastern colonies at the present time is there say unofficial element in the Executive Council, and I am not clear that the step would in all cases be actively beneficial. whereas I am quite clear that the existing system has on the whole worked well, and therefore there is no strong reason for disturbing it.

In the next place I note that Mr. Keswick proposes that the Unofficial Member should be of English birth. It must, however, be taken late consideration that it would be invidious and inequitable to lay down that Chinese subjects of the Queen shall be debarred from appointment to the Exective Council, and therefore the possibility of the appointment being hereafter filled by a Chinese gentleman must be reckoned

In the third place, you state that practically unofficial assistance in the Executive Council " could always be obtained, if the status out were maintained " and you add that you variably consult the Unofficials before bringing into Council measures of purely local interest." There is therefore not likely to be much practical gain from the formal appointment of an Unofficial Member to the Executive Council.

It has occurred to me that possibly, instead of making any such appointment, some understanding might be come to that in the case of discussion of specified local subjects, at any rate so long as there is no municipality in existence at Hongkong, one or more Unofficial Members should be summoned to take part in the proceedings of the Executive Council, without giving them seats on the Council for all purposes. This is a point on which I shall be glad to have your

18. With regard to the institution of a muni cipal council. I frankly say that I should like to see one established at Hongkong. But there appear to be two practical difficulties in the way The first is the present crisis. I am not prepared to sanction any important change of administration, until the future is tolerably clear and until the necessary measures for protecting the health of the Colony have been finally decided upon and brought into operation. Then, in a clear, field, it may be possible to create a municipal

body with some prospect of success. The second difficulty, to which allusion has already been made," is that of separating muni cipal from Colonial matters. I am not confident that that difficulty can be overcome, nor am confident that a municipality would be welcome to and work harmoniously with the military authorities. Still it is possible that the Sanitary Board might be developed into a satisfactory Municipal Council controlling all or some of the revenue which is now derived from rates. Whether any scheme of the kind is feasible would ask you carefully to consider at your leisure, and in the meantime you are at liberty. if you see occasion to do so, to give publicity to this despatch.

I have the honour to be, Sir. Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Downing Street, Hongkong,

20th May, 1806. No. IId. SIR,-I have bad under my consideration the correspondence which has pessed in consequence of the petition for an amendment of the constitution of Hongkong which was addressed

to the House of Commons in the year 1894 and on which my predecessor had not given . final decision before he left office. 2. I should have been giad to be able to communicate with you on the subject at an satiler date, but, as you are aware, the pressure business at this department has been excep-

tional for some time past. 3. In his despatch of the 23rd of August 1804. Lord Ripon stated that he could hold out no hope that Hongkong will cease to be Crown Colony. Neither can I hold out any such hope, for I conceive that in Hongkong, Representative Government whatever form of franchise it might be based. and with whatever supposed saleguards as to the Executive power would be wholly out of

There remain two practical points to decided. The first is whether the present constitution of the Legislative Council should be in any way modified. The second is whether an unofficial element should be introduced fato the Executive Council.

g. On the first of these two points my view is as follows: - I gather that the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, is large enough for practical purposes, and that an increase to its numbers is hardly likely to add to its efficiency to any appreciable extent. As Hougkong is to remain a Crown Colony no usful purpose would be served, but on the contrary a considerable amount of needless inflation would be caused by balancing evenly the unofficial members and the officials. But having regard to the fact that in the absence of the Governor, the Officer Com- lattention of the Government been directed manding the Troops will in fature administer the Government. I consider that it would be of March of the Insultary state of things Legislative Council, and if he is added to it. I am | cattle at Politician, and will the Government willing to add one unofficial member to the un- departments sent uned, lay when the table what special interest, it may, he should represent the notice and decided the

tion, and to increase their practical interest in public affairs.

6. As regards the second point, namely. whether or not an unofficial element should be introduced into the Executive Council, I-would observe that, whilst most of the larger Crown Colo iles possess one or more Municipal Councils. subordinate to the Colonial Government, in Houghong there is no such institution. Moreover it seems "impracticable to alter this state of things for this reason among others : that the Colony and the Municipality would be in great measure co-extensive, and it would be almost Impossible to draw the lines between Colonial and Municipal matters.

This being so, in my opinion the most practical course is to recognise that the Colonial Government is discharging Municipal duties, and that on that account representatives of the should be appointed. On the other hand, this citizens may fairly be given a place on the

7. I therefore propose that the "Executive Council shall in future include two unofficial members to be selected at the discretion of the Governor. It is obviously desirable that they should, as a rule, be chosen from among the addition to the Legislative Council of a second unofficial members of the Legislative Council. and the choice should, and no doubt will be, in-The balance of argument therefore appears to spired by consideration or personal merit, and against any change in the present number | have reference to the particular class or race

to which the persons chosen belong. 8. You will receive in due course amended Royal Instructions and in the meantime this despatch may be made public with an intimation that the subject has been considered from every point of view and that my decision is to

be regarded as final. I have the honour to be. Sir.

Your most obedient,

humble Servant, I. CHAMBERLAIN. Governor. Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. (President); Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), Hon. F A. Cooper (Director of Public Works), Capt. W. C. H. Hastings, R.N. (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. A. M. Thomson (Acting Colonial Treasurer), Hon. R. M. Rumsey, R.N. (Harbour Master) ; the Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. E. R. Baillios, C.M.G., and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, unofficial members, and Mr. F. J. Badeley, Acting Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

His Excellency said he had the honour to lay spon the table copies of the correspondence which had passed between himself as Governor of this colony and the honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies with respect to the petition which was addressed by the ratepayers of this colony to the Secretary of State. Chamberlain apologises for not having des with this question before owing to press of business. He states that, as Lord Ripon said in 1804, the status of Hongkong as a crown colony could not be changed, so he could give no hope that the position could be changed. Chamberlain, however, recommended two changes, one in the Legislative Council in which he recommended the inclusion the Officer Commanding the Forces as an official member, and of an unofficial member, whom he suggests be a person representing Chinese interests, as that would probably make them take a greater interest in affairs. With reference to the Executive Council, Mr. Chamberiain agreed with his (the Governor's) recommendation made in 1801 for two unofficial members to be added to that, and his Excellency announced that he would appoint the senior unofficial member of the Council, Mr. Chater, and Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving to that Council. As the new unofficial member of the Legislative Conneil he had appointed Mr. Wei Yuk, a wel known and excellent man, thoroughly qualified

for the office.

The following reports were laid on the table :-Report of the Director of Public Works for

Harbour Master's Report for 1805. Report of the Postmaster General for 1895. Returns of Superior and Subordinate Courts for

Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical Department for 1804. Report on the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Report on the water supply of Hongkong. Report on Plague, The Acting Colonial Surgeon's Report, 1805 The Sanitary Superintendent's Report for 1891 The Registrar-General's Report for 1804.

Financial Returns for the year 180t. Educational Report for 1805. Report of the Law Committee upon the law

relating to births and deaths. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHIMEEE.

His Excellency stated that with the consent of the honourable members he proposed t withdraw Financial Minute No. 3 for short time. In it the Government proposed to appropriate \$40,000 to the College of Medicine for Chinese. But his Excellency had yesterday held a consultation with the principal medical men in the colony, when it had been suggested that the title of the college be changed to the Hongkong Medical College, so its to admit the introduction of students other Chinese, and also to take steps to the graduates a To this end he had asked the gentlemen consulted to draw up a bill embodying these surgestions and submit it to him as soon as possible. He hoped that Mr. Bellios would agree to the proposals and continue his generous support under the changed conditions, which he hoped, when presented, would ultimately be

to the account in the Dally Press of 16th during the recent fatal disease emouret the

attach them more closely to the British connec- Hon; O. Chadwick, and Mr. Ladds, referred to in his (Mr. Ladda') report dated 12th January.

> The Colonial Secretary said in answer :-The Government has seen the reports in the Dally Preis of the 16th March. The ques on of the hon, member was referred to the Sanitary Board, when Mr. Ede, a member of the Board. expressed the following opinion-" I think the statement asked for by Mr. Whitehead should not, as far as the Sanitary Board is concerned. be given. The Board acts under the authority of certain laws and as far as I know acted in accordance therewith in respect of the cattle plague at the Dairy Farm. It would be vexatious waste of energy and time to furnish such a complete and detailed account of the actual position of matters from day to-day, and I am entirely opposed to the principle involved in supplying reports of this nature. If any person has a grievauce in connection with this matter against the Sanitary Board he had better state It." With Mr. Ede's views the other members of the Board agreed, and the Government also concurs in them.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead :- Will the Government inform the Council what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to secure the immediate services of a Veterinary Surgeon, and is it the intention of the Government provide in future against the contingeror of the Veterinary Surgeon going on leave?

The Colonial Secretary said :- The ques tion was referred to the Sanitary Board when the Secretary wrote the following minute:-" I can hardly think the Board will recommend the engaging of an assistant Veterinary Surgeon-and that seems to be the only reasonable reading of the question-inasmuch as if it were not for the work which has t be done in the managing of the public staughter houses and food markets there would be practi cally nothing for a Veterinary Surgeon to do. I was because it was felt that a Veterinary Surgeon would be on the whole the best kind of a man to have to supmaiss the importation of cattle for food, the management of the public slaughter-houses and markets, that the Board urged some eight or nine years ago the appointment of such an officer. title then recommended and adopted Inspector of live stock and markets. When the title was changed it was specifically laid down that it meant no change of duties. The mere fact that a trading company has been so unfortunate as to lose by far the greater number of their milch cows does not seem to me a reason why the ratepayers of the colony should be saddled with the salary of an officer whose pust would be for all practical purposes a sinecute.-H. McCallum." From the views expressed by the Secretary, with which all the members of the Board, including Mr. Ede, agreed, it appears that an assistant Veterinary Surgeon is not

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead :- Will the Government inform the Council the cause of delay in | desirable to have the parers now in order that taking steps to obtain, by public competition, I the unofficial members may have the opportunity plans and design for the proposed new Government offices, including the Post Office and the Supreme Court, as directed some time ago by Governor

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said :-- Unavoidable delay has arisen owing to the time required for obtaining and scheduling the information and preparing the conditions which must be definitely decided before competition can he invited. The scheme of erecting new Government offices has been referred to the Secretary of State for his sanction and he has called for a

required to carry out the proposed scheme. RE SANITARY BOARD BALLOT.

further report, especially as regards the manner

in which it is proposed to meet the expenditure

Does the Government intend to take any action for the reconstruction of the Sanitary Board in accordance with the opinion expressed by the British members of the Community at the ballot taken on the 16th day of May last, the result of which was duly reported to the Government by Mr. N. J. Ede?

The reply was-The question of construction of the Sanitary Board has been referred to the Secretary of State for his final decision and he has been informed of the result of the ballot to which the Honourable member

THE COST OF GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE AND

THE SPECIAL LIGHT DUES. Will the Government lay upon the table : tatement shawing :-

(r.) The cost of the construction of the Gaprock Lighthouse and the cost of laying down the cable counceting Gaprock with Hongkong; (2.) The total cost of maintenance of the Light and the cable to the 20th ults: and

(2.) The total proceeds of the special Gaprock Lighthouse rate, imposed for the specific purpose of reimbursing the Government the cost of the Gaprock light and the counceling cable from the date it coss levied to goth

The reply was. The papers saked for have already been laid upon the table.

WHERE ARE THOSE SANITARY BOARD PAPERS Mr. Whitehead :- I rise to move the resolution of which I have given due notice, calling for the correspondence and papers connected with the necessity for the proposed reconstitution of the Sanitary Board. Ordinance No. 24 of 1887 is entitled "The Public Health Ordinance," and was not sanctioned by the Home Government without the fullest enquiry. The enactment passed this Council siter protracted debate and discussion on the 23rd September. 1887, but was not assented to by the Governor entil the 10th day of May, 1888. The Socretary of State's despatch authorising it stipulated tha this legislation should only be carried out slowly and by degrees, and with every due considera-tion for the interests to be affected thereby. It was this Ordinance which created the present Sanitary Board in 1888, and Section 4 states not more than 6 unofficial members. During the first years of the Board's existence. I believe. letters and memorands from its individual members called the attention of the Government to certain defects in the working of the Board, and suggested improvements and alterations. In 1800 during Sir William Des Voenz's absence on leave, but at his request, Sir Francis Fleming, then Administrator, formed definite proposals, after very full enquiry, for extending the Board's powers and improving its organisation. Sir Wm. Des Voux returned to the Colony but only for a few months, as Ill health compelled his retirement from the service in 1801. Hence nothing was then done, and nothing has been done since. It is very desirable that we should, if possible, have the opportunity of considering Sir Francis Fieming's proposals and the relative papers, so that we may become acquainted with what were the defects in the wesking of the Board found to exist in practice. I In 1804 Government appointed the Medical Officer of Health a member of the Santing Board and not under the Board's arders. T

I leave to the Governor to determine. I may to day, as well as a copy of the correspondence | their seats. It is necessary that Covernment observe, however, that the Chinese community between the Government and the Dairy Form | should give the unofficial members of Council is the element which is least represented while it | Co., Ltd., together with the Colonial Veterinary | the opportunity of studying the correspondence is also far the most numerous, and that I should | Surgeon's report for 1888 and 1880, also the and despatches which passed hetrices the regard as valuable any step which tended to report by the Hon, the Surveyor-General, the Colonial Authorities and the He die efficials 'a connection with :--

I. The Resignation of the Unottichal mamidae

of the Board. II. The appointment of the Medical officer of Health, his position, and relation to the Sanitary

III. The Recommendations of the Unofficial members of Council. IV. The Colonial Government's reasons, and

argumer's in support of the necessity for now proposing to ro alter and change the constitution of the Board. The sole and only remedy proposed in the draft bill eatitled "The Sanitary Board Ordinanr : of 17c6," is the reduction of the Unofficial

members from "not more than 6" to 2, and of

this it appears in the objects and reasons at-

tached to the Bill, that the Secretary of State has

approved. I feel quite certain Sir Wm. des Ve mx and the Secretary of State in 1888 did not sauction a majority of unofficial members on the Board without having first made the ve y fullest enquices, and conclusively satisfied themselves of the wisdom of their deliberate action. Unless we have before us very substantial grounds and strong reasons, we cannot, I, think, justify our beginning to undo the work of a former Secretary of State, and a former Governer who was so highly esteemed and respected. I think the British members of the community confirmed on 15th and 16th May last most emphatically the experience throughout the vast British Empire and British India, vis. that for the general improvement of Sanitation the co-operation of the public through their legally elected representatives is essential. I respectfully submit, Sir, it is not only necessary but it is indispensible that the Government should publish all the correspondence and papers. They are the sole and only material which can enable the unofficial members and the public to form an independent and accurate opinion on the merits of the very important change now proposed. I therefore beg to move that the Government lay upon the table copies of all letters or communications from the Governor or from any officer of the Government addressed to the Senior Unofficial member with a view to obtain from him and from his colleagues any expression of opinion on the subject of the Sanktary Board, copies of the correspondence between the Colonial Government and the home authori-

documents bearing on the question. Hon. Dr. Ho Kal seconded. The Colonial Secretary :- In regard to the motion I have only to state what I said a short time ago, that the construction of the Sanitary Board has been referred to the Secretary of State and that the Government does not propose to lay upon the table any papers until his instructions have been received.

ties, copies of the correspondence and reports in

connection with the Sanitary Board in the time

of Governor Sir Wm. Des Voerx, and Adminis-

trator, now Sir Francis, Fleming, and all other

His Excellency :—Do you wish to take a yote on the motion, Mr. Whitehead

Hon: T. H. Whitehead :-- In reply to the Colonial Secretary, I still think it would be to examine the views before the Secretary of State has rattled it.

His Excellency :- You understand that the Secretary has, in addition to the correspondence.

the result of the ballot l Hon, T. H. Whitehead :-- Your Excellency. promised to lay all the papers upon the table as soon as the Secretary of State's Instructions had been laid upon the table.

The Colonial Secretary:—The decision of the Secretary of State at that time was supposed to be final. Therefore it is necessary to wait until the final decision has been received.

Hon. C. P. Chater :- I should like myself to have these papers printed and published, and I would have supported my honourable friend in bringing forward the resolution. But after the remarks of the Coloniel Secretary I think we must rest satisfied until instructions are received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead:-Under these circumstances I withdraw the motion.

FIRE LOOK-OUT.

Hon. E. R. Belilios gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would ask : with reference to the recent fire in the harbour on the Gless Caladh: is there a fire lookout at the Police Station at Teimtesichol, and if there is not. why has it been discontinued?

FIRST READINGS.

The following bills were read a first time :-A Bill entitled An Ordinance to further amond the Law relating to Widows and Orbhans Pausions.

Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorist the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum ? One Million Two thousand Two humdred and Seventy-Ave Dollars and Seven Cents to defray the Charges of the Year

Bill entitled An Ordinance to make better provision for the Sale of Food and Drugs in a burs state.

A Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the Admirally Procedure of the Supreme A Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend " The

Marriape Ordinance. 1875." Bill entitled An Ordinance to alter the title of Prison Officers employed in this Colony.

MATURALIZATION OF LEE SHEW. The BIII entitled An Ordinance for the Naturalisation of Les Shew was read a second time, considered in committee, read a third time, and passed.

COIMAGE OFFENEREL The Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the issue of starch warrants in the case of suspecied Coinage Offences, was read a second time, considered in committee, read a third time

and passed. LICEMEDIC ORDINANCE The Bill entitled An Ordinance to subblement the provisions of " The Licensing Consolidathat the Board shall consist of & official, and | How Ordinance, 1887," was read a second time

passed in committee, read a third time and finally passed. BIRTHS AND DIATES. The Council went into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate

the law relating to the registration of Births and Deaths. The amendments proposed by the special Committee were adopted without discussion, and the bill was reported to the Council se amended. THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Hon. C. P. Chater at this stage gave thanks for the totally unexpected honour which had been conferred upon him in appointing him a mamber of the Executive Council, in which he premised to do his timest to sasist the Government and protect the interests of the colony. Hon. J. J. Beil-Irving said that it gave him great pleasure to accept the appointment, and

he promised to do all in his power ! interests of the Colony ADJOURNMENT.

His Expellency |- That concludes the be

Intimations.

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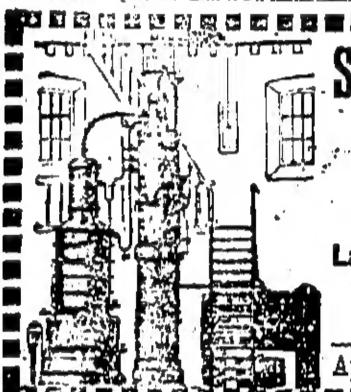
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"ESMERALDA," Captain G. A. Tayler, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at

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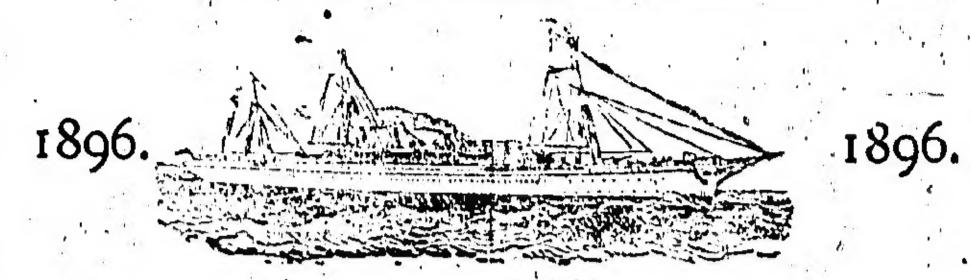
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BMPRESS OF CHINA ... Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R ... WEDNESDAY, 12th August,

BMPRESS OF. INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, and September. THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is

made at Montreal, Quebec, Hallfax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 22 months. SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia. was Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong was Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS. (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS

(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGEONG.

Robe, Inland Sea, [Tuesday, 25th August,

"COPTIC"

NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA 45

Steamers of this line pass through the IN

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,

Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghal.

Government officials and their families,

to Europe.

previous to salitne.

San Francisco.

No. 7, Praya Central.

Hougkong, 6th July, 1896.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or with

versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-

count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not

apply to through fares for China and Japan

All PARCEL BACKAGES should be marked to

address in full : and same will be received at

the Company's Office until Fryn P.M. the day

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo dos-

tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the

United States, should be sent to the Company's

Offices, addressed to the Collecter of Castoma,

For further information as to Freight, or

I. S. VAN BURKN, Agent

AGENTS,

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS; SAILMARERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LIARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HANDBRAND.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES

Sole Azents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES

angine was the state of the fire

WHISKY, &c.

Yekohama & Hono-

lulu)

THE Company's Steamship

Saturday, 8th August,

at Noon.

at Noon.

Governments:

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

U. S. MAIL LINE. OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-TAL STEAMSHIP PACIFIC MAIL STEAM. COMPANY. SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES. HONOLULU. MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. EUROPE;

Peru (via Nagasaki," Kobe, Inland Sea, Sunday, 12th July, Yokohama & Honoat Daylight. City of Rio de Fanetro

(via Nagasaki, Kobe, [Wednesday, 29th July, Inland Sea, Yekohama & Honelniu)... City of Poking (via Nagasaki, Robe, In- | Sunday, 16th August, land Sea and Yoko-

hams) THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"PERU "

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, will NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-HAMA and HONOLULU, on SUNDAY, the 12th July, 1896, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and and Tea for London (under arrangement) will

at Daylight

be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer Steamers of this line pass through the IN LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolnin and passengers are allowed to break their

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, of journey at any point es route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the sist July, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be

obtained on application. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rall Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC CENTRAL PACIFIC. UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-WAYS: also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY: on payment of £4 in addition to the

of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada, Rates, and partiregular tariil rate. Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND culars of the various Routes may be obtained CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option Special rates (First-class only) are granted to of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Railways, and from Chicago to destination the Officials in service of China and Japan, and to

choice of direct lines. Particulars of the various routes can had on application. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval. Military Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and

to Government officials and their families. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Porta to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havans, Trinkfad, and Demerars, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers, Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 F.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to ade dross in full : value of same is required Consular Involces to accompany Cargo des-

Office in Sealed Euvelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, s6th June, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INPECTIOUS DISEASES.



net i I manual o'il ilo Manual da Frida. AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY TTS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. Buch Bullian

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN. THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400. Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350 The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225. Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)				
Victoria	3,167	Saturday	July 11.	
Olympia	3 608	Wednesday	July 29.	
Brasmar	3 601	Sanday	Aug. 16.	
Tacoma	2,549	Thursday	Sept. 3.	
Victoria				
Olumber				

Jiympia 3,008 | Friday | Oct. 9. THE Steamship

"VICTORIA," Captain A. Govo, sailing at Noon, on SATUR-DAY, the 11th July, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., via SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points. Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

Railroad, Tacoma, Wash, Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to For further information as to Passage of

the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific

Freight, apply to DODWELL CARLILL & Co., General Agenta, Hongkong, 24th June, 1806.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN. EGYPT. MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and

AMERICAN PORTE THE Steamship. "PESHAWUR."

Captain F. J. Cole, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 16th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. Carthage, leaving that port on the 7th August for London direct. Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France.

proceeding direct to Marseilles, and London other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed old Bombay. Parcels will be received at this Office until & P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading. For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE. Hongkong, and July, 1896.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT,

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS

NOTICE: STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, NTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN

SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE. N.B.-CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADINGS FOR THE PRINCIPAL

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HOMGEONIO.

PLACES IN RUSSIA.

	(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)				
#	**********	Tuesday	2Ist		
		Tuesday			

Bayers | Tuesday ... | 15th Sept. Prins Heinrich ... | Tuesday ... | 13th Oct. tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the Prensen Tuesday ... | 10th Nov United States, should be sent to the Company's | Sachten | Toesday ... | 8th Dec. Bayers | Tuesday ... | 5th Jan. Prinz Heinrich ... | Tuenday ... | 2nd Feb. Preussen | Tursday ... | 2nd bfarch. N. TUESDAY, the 21st day of July,

> MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Post as above, crilling at NAMES and GENOA. Skipping Orders will be granted till Noom on SATURDAY, the 18th July. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until # P.M. on MONDAC the goth July, and Percels will be received at the Agency's Office until Nexts on Mostday, the 20th July. Contents of Pathages are required. No Percel Receipts will be signed for less than

PREUSSEN, Captain P. Wettin, with

\$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Messurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Lines can be washed on troatd.

For further Particulars, apply to MILLCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 26th June, 18 46.

Printed and Published by -- CHESNEY